

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,262.

Price 3d.]

EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, JUNE 18. 1787.

THEATRE ROYAL.

For the BENEFIT of Mrs JORDAN.

On WEDNESDAY next, June 20. 1787, will be presented
A Comedy, called,

Twelfth Night; or, What You Will.

Sebastian, with a Song in character,
By a BROTHER of Mrs JORDAN's,
Being his second appearance on any stage.
Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Mr LA-MASH;
Duke Mr ARCHER;—Sir Toby Balch, Mr W. WELLS;
And Malvolio, Mr WILSON.
Olivia, Mrs W. WELLS;—Maria, Mrs VILLARS;
And the Part of Viola, with a Song,
By Mrs JORDAN.

To which will be added, a Musical Entertainment, called,
THE ROMP.
Watty Cockney, Mr BLAND, Jun.;
Barnacle, Mr WILSON;
And the Part of Priscilla Tomboy, (the Romp),
By Mrs JORDAN.

Who performed the character thirty-seven nights last season,
at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
In the course of the Evening, two Favourite Songs,
By Mrs ILIFF.

The New Opera of *T. & Strangers at Home* was per-
formed, for the first time, on Saturday, to a very brilliant
House, with the greatest marks of approbation. Mrs Jor-
dan's Brother was received in the part of Sebastian with ve-
ry great applause. He will repeat the part on Wednesday,
for his Sister's Benefit.

THEATRE, GLASGOW.

On FRIDAY next, June 22. 1787, will be presented,
The Comedy of the

COUNTRY GIRL.

The Part of the Country Girl,
By Mrs JORDAN.

The other Characters as in Edinburgh.
To which will be added, The last New Farce of the
FIRST FLOOR.

TO THE

Freeholders of the County of Fife.

THE day for electing a Member to represent the County
in Parliament, is fixed for Friday the sixth of Ju-
ly next.

Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Cupar,
16th June. 1787.

HADDINGTON,

COUNTY OF EAST Lothian.

IN consequence of an advertisement some time ago, from the
Receiver General, intimating, That the Collectors of the
Land-tax would be obliged to pay the Window and other
Taxes into his office before the 15th of May last,—

The Collector of this County intreats those that are in
arrear, to pay up immediately, otherwise he will be under
the disagreeable necessity of craving a decree from the Sher-
riff, for levying the same, with treble duties, in terms of
law. Not to be repeated.

ASHES, &c.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at the Warehouse of
RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. Leith, on
Tuesday the 19th current, at twelve o'clock noon,
Sixty-four Casks of St Petersburg WHITE ASHES, of
the first quality.

Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. have for sale a Cargo of
SUSSEX FLOUR of the first and second sorts, and of the
same mark as former cargoes sold by them.

SPIRIT WAREHOUSE.

REID, BROWN, and CO. Spirit Dealers, beg leave to
inform the public, That they have opened shops at
Mainpoint, head of Portburgh, Edinburgh, at Brighthelm,
and Canongate, where they have on hand a large quantity of
British Spirits, London Porter, Bristol Beer, and Burton Ale,
which they are selling at the lowest prices, in wholesale and
retail; and they flatter themselves, that, upon trial, the qua-
lity and price will give satisfaction, and merit a continuation
of favours.

N. B. Sugars at prime cost to tea and spirit customers.
Orders taken in by them, for Messrs Steins, Kil-
buckie.

Sale of Haberdashery, Hardware, &c.

FOR BEHOOF OF CREDITORS.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the shop lately
possessed by James Cookson, No. 3, Prince's Street,
New Town, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday next, the 20th
current. THE WHOLE STOCK of GOODS which belonged
to the said James Cookson, consisting of all kinds of Haber-
dashery and Hardware.

The goods will be exposed in lots, and the sale begin at
ten o'clock forenoon.

Tryst for the Sale of Black Catle,

IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS.

THIS TRYST falls this season on Wednesday 11th July,
on the usual ground, in the neighbourhood of Stornoway.
The Lewis Packet will be at Pellow on the Saturday
preceding, for the conveyance of drovers and dealers to the
Tryst. Any further information desired, may be had of Mr
Mackenzie of Seaford, the proprietor of the island, by Ding-
wall, or of his factor at Stornoway.

FOR OPORTO,

THE BACCHUS,

CHARLES ELLER Master,

And to return directly to Leith.

For freight or passage, out or home, apply
to Elder, Archibald, and Co. or Martin
Moubray, Edinburgh.

FOR LONDON.

The Lovely Mary,

ALEXANDER OORDON Master,

(for WM. BEATSON.)

Lying in Leith Harbour, taking in

goods, and sails the 23d June 1787.

The Master to be spoke with

at the Exchange Coffeehouse at

Change hours, mornings and even-

ings on board the ship, or at his

house in Leith.

The above ship has neat accommodations for Passengers,
and the best of usage may be depended on.

AT LEITH FOR LONDON,

THE ELIZA,

JOHN SAMSON Master,

Now lying on the berth in Leith Har-
bour, taking in goods, and will sail 28th June.

N. B. The ship has good accom-
modation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-
house, Edinburgh, or at his house, Sheriff Brae, Leith.

From the BAHAMA GAZETTES of Feb. 17.
March 24, 31, and April 26.

Nassau, Feb. 17. A letter from Kingston, Ja-
maica, on the 20th ult. has the following paragraph:
—In consequence of some inconsiderate and lavish
appropriations of the public money by our Assembly,
in their late session, the whole colony is in a kind of
ferment. The county of Cornwall began it, and it
is thought that most of the parishes in the other two
counties will follow the example. If the same men
are allowed to meet again, they may ruin the credit
of the island at one blow. The newspapers will
give you further information on the subject. You
will observe, that the Grand Jury of Savannah-la-
Mar have given their thanks to the members who
opposed the business of the money-bill in the Assem-
bly. The Gentlemen whose names are subscribed to
this paper, are the most wealthy, respectable, and
independent in Jamaica.

March 24. The following is a copy of a letter
from Mr McGillivray, Chief of the Creek Indians,
to his friend in this town.—It is necessary to inform
our readers, that Mr McGillivray's mother is a
Creek, and that agreeably to the customs of the In-
dians, he is therefore deemed one himself. His su-
perior acquirements, and eminent abilities, have raised
him to the first place among his countrymen; and
what follows will shew the zealous animated part he
takes in whatever affects their interests.

Little Talafee, Upper Creek,
the 20th of January 1787.

"SIR,

"In return for your friendly communications, it
is not often in my power to furnish you with any
thing worthy your attention, unless details of our
disputes with the Georgians can be deemed so—dis-
putes which, on their parts, are as frivolous as they
are vexatious, and which, to all appearance, will
not be terminated otherwise than by the sword.

"You have been already made acquainted with
the grounds of the difference between us, from a
copy of a letter that I wrote in 1784, to Governor
Houston, and which was published by some friend
to my country. Repeated representations have fol-
lowed that one for years, but without effecting the
least change of measures as to the encroachments
made upon our hunting grounds by the Georgians.
Wearied out with ineffectual attempts to awaken in
them a sense of justice and equity, the nation was
resolved not to behold with indifference a plan form-
ed to wrest from us the greater part of our most va-
luable territory. Accordingly, in April 1786, we
met in general convention, to deliberate upon what
measures we should adopt for frustrating the wicked
designs of the Georgians. Finding that moderate
ones had been treated with insolent contempt, it was
determined to lift the red hatchet, in opposition to
insolence and injustice. This was become necessary
for personal safety. Parties of the Georgians, when
employed in marking out their usurpations, uniform-
ly attacked any of our people who chanced to fall in
their way, although peaceably hunting game on our
own grounds.

"Being influenced by motives of humanity, and
unwilling to spread that destruction on their fron-
tiers which this conduct of the Georgians merited,
we contented ourselves with sending out parties of
warriors to drive from off our Oconee lands, all in-
truders who should be found thereon; and they had
orders not to destroy them, nor even to use force in
any case wherein personal safety did not render it
absolutely necessary. This was in a great measure
accomplished; only six persons lost their lives on
the part of the Georgians, and these fell victims to
their own temerity. This affair, which their own
iniquitous proceedings had drawn upon them, has
been held forth by the Georgians as the most vio-
lent, unprovoked outrage that was ever committed,
and for which nothing can atone but my life, and the
lives of a number of our chiefs.

"In October 1786, the Georgians sent up a talk
to the nations, inviting them to a conference, to be
held at Oconee, and professing an anxious desire to
have all differences amicably adjusted. Having
good grounds to question the sincerity of the pro-
fessions, the invitation was not accepted of; and on-
ly a few of our people, from motives of curiosity, at-
tended. The event proved the justice of our suspi-
cions: these messengers of peace were attended by
1500 men in arms; and plans of the most atrocious
nature against our persons were concerted. These
they attempted to effect upon the credulous few of
our nation that met them; but the spirited conduct
of some of them alarming the Georgians, prevented
the accomplishment of their perfidious designs; and
this armed force, which, in the event of their failing
in the design of seizing our persons, was to spread
devastation and destruction through our country, was
obliged to retreat precipitately, after having disgra-
ced themselves by an abortive attempt to engage
those Indians who met them, to murder several in-
nocent traders specified by name, and to procure the
assassination of all the chiefs who were supporters of
their country, and, of course, hostile to the Geo-
rgians.

"I have reason to believe, that in the ensuing
spring they will offer some fresh propositions to us.
I mean to hold our annual Grand Convention in
April next, when the truce we granted the Georgians
will expire. Then it will be determined whe-
ther hostilities shall commence, or a peace be con-
cluded; and then, Sir, you shall again hear from
me. I am, &c.

ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY.

March 31. The last accounts from Georgia
give a deplorable representation of the actual state of

that unhappy country. Factions, contending not
for the public welfare, but private emolument; deba-
tors availing themselves of every possible means to de-
fraud their creditors; the principal offices of the
Government possessed by adventurers; dissipated man-
ners, idleness, poverty, and wretchedness, form the
prominent features of the horrid picture. What a
contrast this to the situation of the province of
Georgia in 1775! Let Dr Price, or any other spe-
culative republican assign the cause that could pro-
duce such a depravity under his favourite system of
government.

L O N D O N, — June 15.

Advices from Stockholm say, that the utmost di-
ligence is now using at Carlscron, and some other
ports, to put the Swedish navy on the most respect-
able footing.

Yesterday morning, some private letters were re-
ceived in the city from Rotterdam, which mention a
great majority of the Burghers, and the most wealthy
and respectable inhabitants of that place, having
signed a memorial to the States for the restoration of
the Prince of Orange to all the rights and dignities
belonging to him, as Hereditary Stadtholder; which
rights, &c. the memorial sets forth, have been vio-
lently and unjustly wrested from him without cause
or provocation; and that it is necessary, to the re-
pose of the republic, to act with spirit, and, con-
junctively, to bring to a good understanding again
between the contending parties, and once more to
restore peace to that distracted and unhappy govern-
ment. The ambassadors of the English, Russian,
and Swedish Courts have backed this memorial,
with strong representations to the same purport; and
it is sincerely hoped, that such powerful advocates
will procure the much desired effect.

A letter from a gentleman at the Hague, in
whose veracity we have hitherto placed the most im-
plicit confidence, positively affirms, that a numerous
army of Prussian troops are assembling on the fron-
tiers of the United Provinces, with a view of assist-
ing the Prince of Orange, should his enemies at-
tempt any further hostile measures against his con-
stitutional prerogatives; in which case, adds the
letter, the Prussian Generals have received peremp-
tory orders to act offensively, in order to bring those
deluded men to a proper sense of their error.

Stocks, within the last eight days, have fallen
from 77½ to 70, at which latter price they were
done on Monday:—towards the latter part of the
day, however, by a kind of manoeuvre, they were
kept fluctuating between 70 and 72. This great
fall, in so short a period, is owing to hostilities be-
ing committed. And to the apparent probability,
nay almost certainty, that France is playing a deep
game with both Holland and England. Those vir-
tuous few, who were not seduced by the pretended ad-
vantages of a Commercial Treaty with France, and
declared, that, in their opinion, the whole measure
was a French artifice, seem already to be as true
prophets, as that other virtuous, but discerning few,
who, at first earnestly deprecated, and afterwards
sincerely condemned the late war with America.

A correspondent at Utrecht says, "The peace-
ably-disposed inhabitants of this city have just reason
to complain, and will long feel the effects of their
present disagreeable situation, the soldiery now quar-
tered in that place treating the citizens with the most
insulting indignities, and committing every kind of
excess; the dwellings of the deposed Regents have
been pillaged and plundered of every thing of value,
and even the liquor in the cellars has been distributed
among the populace, for the purpose of inflaming
their patriotic phrenzy.

Ingratitude seldom escapes unpunished.—This
observation is verified in the present distractions of
the Belgic States; for their prevailing broils evi-
dently result from ingratitude to their old and faithful
friends, who raised them from a state of bondage,
poverty, and insignificance, to that of importance
and respectability among the nations of Europe.
After having nourished that mercenary people for
two centuries, and matured them to a pitch of con-
sequence, even surpassing their utmost expectation,
like snakes in our bosom, they seized the only op-
portunity wherein their assistance might have been of
service, to sting us to the quick, and thereby deprive
us of the means of assisting ourselves.

Though the disturbances in the United Provinces
should be settled without further mischief, it will,
nevertheless, be a considerable length of time before
the Dutch recover the shock sustained by their re-
cent intestine ferment, for to so great a degree has
the virulence of their party feuds been fomented by
a few interested, factious, and designing individuals
that it will require a series of years to allay the heat
of prejudice, which has unhappily been excited even
between father and son in the once flourishing and
industrious, but now turbulent and distracted Bata-
vian Provinces.

A gentleman of rank just arrived from Holland,
who, previous to his leaving that country, had the
honour to see and converse with his Highness the
Stadtholder, gives the most amiable representation
of the manners, composure and fortitude of that
prince. With a benignant aspect, the only thing
his Highness seems to deplore is, the misguided
folly of his enemies, who are so blind to the com-
mon interest as not to see, that, in opposing him,
should they be successful, they must bring inevitable
ruin on their country and themselves. As to the
department of his Highness, it displays a wonderful
share of magnanimity; from the general tenor of his
conduct, the declaration made by Louis the Four-
teenth to his ambassador, seems truly descriptive of

the sentiments of the Stadtholder: "I may suffer
but I cannot feel."

It is certain, that his Prussian Majesty has writ-
ten to the Stadtholder, and by the friends of his
Highness it is generally understood, that the letter
contained every endearing sentiment a monarch could
express, as well as the most unequivocal assurance of
powerful protection.

Had not the Dutch most unjustifiably, and in the
critical moment of distress, deserted their old and
faithful allies, the English, the calamities under
which the dis-united Provinces now labour, would
never have happened. In this country, a generous
alliance, and a friendly disposed power, would always
have been found; by listening to the insidious coun-
sels of the new, and consequently untried allies,
the present commotions have probably been brought
on.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 7.

"The Stadtholder, tired, no doubt, of adding a
capital part behind the curtain, has at last determi-
ned to appear as principal author on the great the-
atre of the Revolution, which he has prepared for
his friends, that he might reap all the fruits of it.
That Prince, whom it is not possible any longer to
represent to the world, as abused, seduced, and de-
ceived by vile adulators, has now displayed his whole
plan, in a manifesto well characterized, just publish-
ed at Nimeguen, the original of which he has sent
to his masters, our Lords the States of Holland and
West Friseland. This piece, which in the main is
nothing but an inflammatory memorial against the
chiefs of the true Republicans in place, and which
is not the less menacing to the States themselves, is
not proper to conciliate peoples minds in his favour,
and still less to incline the States of Holland to re-
lax from their rigour towards a minister, who dares
to advance in the face of all Europe, that the first
heads of the State form a cabal against his person,
and against his authority, that themselves may en-
slave the republic! This manifesto will accelerate
the resolution of the States, which the corporations
of the greatest cities of the republic have strongly
solicited this fortnight past, by addresses as respec-
ful as they are energetic, against William V. They
will at last suspend him from all his employments in
this great province, and take the most efficacious
means to screen it from the menaces which his ma-
nifesto does more than intimate. There wanted no
more than this last act to destroy entirely through-
out the nation the remains of attachment and regard
for a House, which without doubt has rendered
great services to the republic, but of which the
Princes of Orange, and William V. in particular,
have never ceased to recall the remembrance, with-
out ever making mention of the benefits of every
kind, which they have received from her at differ-
ent times, even when the nation had but too much
cause to mistrust their ambition, and to set bounds
to it, to say nothing more.

"The government in general of the republic is
falling into a state of complete anarchy, if not already
in it. The States General, that is to say, the
four provinces of Gueldres, Friseland, Zealand, and
the self-called province of Utrecht, constituting the
majority, have passed a resolution, at which those
who do not know that the deputies of these four
provinces are the declared partisans of William V.
must be as surprised as all Europe will be, when
the news shall have reached them. Their High
Mightinesses have resolved to give orders to Gene-
ral Van Reyssel, and to all the chiefs of the Dutch
regiments that form the line, to evacuate the Pro-
vince of Holland immediately, and march to the
country of the generality, on pain of being broke in
case of disobedience. Supposing now, that these
four provinces have a right to give law to the other
three, in matters purely domestic, would not equity,
impartiality, and prudence require that their
High Mightinesses should dispatch similar orders to
the troops of Gueldres and others that form the line
on the territory of the city of Utrecht? This is
what has not been ordered, although that line is re-
enforced every day, and warlike preparations mak-
ing by the army of William V. that announce a de-
sign of reducing Utrecht by force, and invading the
province of Holland. Every man in the least ac-
quainted with the history of this republic cannot but
discover, in this extraordinary conduct, all the marks
of that held formerly, when the power of the Stads-
holders was to be augmented, and particularly when
the province of Holland was compelled to revoke
the perpetual edict. The States of Holland and
West Friseland, being immediately informed of this
resolution, by the Grand Pensionary, took a contra-
ry resolution, and have forbidden, under the same
penalties, General Van Reyssel and other command-
ers of the regiments that form the line, to obey the
orders of the States General; and have command-
ed them very earnestly to remain at the line until
further orders. It is feared that a great part of the
regiments, whose sentiments are too well known,
will obey the States General, and disobey the so-
vereign who pays them, and who alone has a right
to give orders to them, at least whilst they are in
their province."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 15

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Per Quarter.			Beans,	29 to 34	0
Wheat,	32 to 40	0	Tick,	26 to 28	0
Barley,	21 to 24	0	Tares,	18 to 22	0
Rye,	25 to 27	0			
Oats,	13 to 19	0	Flour per Sack.		
Pale Malt,	30 to 33	0	First,	27 to 30	0
Amber ditto,	32 to 33	0	Second,	26 to 27	0
Pease,	36 to 38	0	Third,	21 to 25	0
Big Pease,	26 to 29	0			

LLOYD'S LIST.—June 15.

THE Sifters, Stewart, from Liverpool to Bordeaux, struck on the Rocks of Scilly, and has got into Morlaix full of water.

The Kent, Harding, from Benecolen, was spoke with on Saturday evening last, off Scilly.

Captain Ray, of the Swift, arrived at Dartmouth, on the 12th ult. spoke the Stormont, Curtis, from China off the Western Islands, all well.

The Minerva Bait Indianman, Captain Fairfull, was spoke by the Jupiter man of war off Madaira the 15th of April, all well.

The Nancy, Weatherall, from Christiana to Liverpool, is left in the Orkneys.

Captain Stimpson, of the Lord Rodney, on the 15th of May, lat. 43. lon. 53. fell in with the snow Two Sisters, M'Clonky, bound to Ostend, who had lost her rudder two days before, but having fixed some part of the iron-work, they completed a rudder, which they expected would bring her safe home.

Captain Cleghorn, of the Elfridge, from St Kitt's, spoke the Hannah, Jones, from Waterford to Newfoundland, in lat. 47. lon. 48. all well.

The Aldborough, Pritchard, from Dublin to Naples, is on her way to Dublin harbour, and rendered unfit to proceed on her voyage, the cargo saved.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, June 15.

Nimwegen, June 9. His Royal Highness the Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General of the Union, left this place this morning, with his suite, and goes by Wageningen, Ede, Lunteren, and Barneveld, for Amstelveen, to inspect the encampment of the troops in the environs of that place, and to be present at the same time at the Assembly of the States of Utrecht. Her Royal Highness accompanied the Stadtholder a few miles out of town, and is to return to-morrow. Their children are to be present at Wezel at the Prussian review on the 11th, and return on Wednesday next.

According to letters from Utrecht, received this morning, we hear that a number of auxiliaries from Hardenberg, Hoogeveen, &c. who had fled to assist the rebel burghers of Utrecht, have returned very quietly to their families, which were reduced to misery by their misconduct.

Hague, June 11. Their High Mightinesses the States General have passed a resolution, in consequence of a proposition from the Deputies of the province of Utrecht, forbidding all officers and commanders in the service of the State, to obey any orders to act offensively against the troops of the State who have not broken their oath taken to the Generality, by violating the territory of any of the provinces; or to take any steps in opposition to the tenour of the said oath, under pain of incurring the high displeasure of their High Mightinesses, and being cashiered, and this punishment to extend both to those who give and to those who obey unlawful orders. They likewise order, that if any difference takes place among them or their troops, or if force is used to constrain them to obedience of unlawful commands, their Chiefs or commanding officers are to march their troops to the vicinity of that state, where they are protected from any obligation by the oath taken to the Generality, and where they are to give information to the sovereignty of the territory, and remain until they receive other orders.

LONDON, June 15.

The Prince of Wales is so perfectly recovered from his late alarming disorder, that on Monday morning last he called at the houses of several of the principal nobility, to return thanks in person for their many and earnest inquiries after his health.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales recovers very fast since able to take an airing. Air and exercise will, in a very few weeks, restore his pristine looks and vigour. His spirits have been not a little supported by the tender anxiety and affectionate enquiries of his Royal parents, as well as the concern of the public in general.

An intimation has been given to Mr Robinson, the Prince of Wales's treasurer, that in a few days, 60,000l. will be issued from the Exchequer, by order of the Lords of the Treasury.

The indisposition of the Prince of Wales has afforded his Royal Highness the Duke of York an opportunity of displaying the goodness of his heart. A person who had hitherto enjoyed some credit with him, sent an express to Germany, with an account of the Prince's illness. The letter containing this account, stated in terms, bordering upon congratulation, the extreme danger which threatened the life of his Royal patient: The writer dwelt with complacency on the consolation the public would receive by the accession of a successor to his Royal Highness's estate, who possessed all his virtues, &c. The courtly writer flattered himself that his forward zeal would procure him the highest favour of the Duke; but how dreadfully was he disappointed, when by the next post he received a letter, not written by his Highness (with whose letters he had been frequently honoured before) but by a Secretary, informing him that his Royal Highness had read his letter with the most heart-felt concern for the indisposition of his Royal brother, and the highest indignation against the man who could think him mean and unfeeling enough to rejoice at such a circumstance.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York will not return to England this summer, as has been expected, but will pay a visit to his own territories of Osnaburg, and to several of the courts of Germany.

The rumour is renewed of Mr Eden's being intended to fill the station of Secretary at War, in the room of Sir George Young, for whom a provision is to be made otherwise.

The reason that Mr Eden is appointed, is not on account of his commercial abilities, about which people are now divided, some thinking they have been greatly over-rated; but because the Court of Spain chafes to continue Del Campo here; and therefore, a person of Lord Walsingham's rank, could not be sent to Madrid.

Wednesday Commodore Levison Gower, Capt. Swinson, and Capt. Berkeley took leave of the King on their going to join the squadron now fitting out.

Wednesday Lieut. General Sloper, late Commander in Chief at Fort William, paid his respects

to the Court of Directors of the India Company, in consequence of his late arrival from that settlement—the General and suite afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern, where a most elegant entertainment was provided.

The East India Company have contracted for four new ships of large dimensions and burthen.

It is rumoured, that Mr Pitt goes to Scotland this summer, on a visit to Mr Dundas.

Another Scotch expedition is talked of, no less than the Duke of Cumberland to visit Gordon Castle. It is just forty-two years since any branch of the Royal Family visited that part of the world—and his name was William, Duke of Cumberland!

The Gordon-hood is now the fashionable undress cap in the highest circles, and it is also extremely convenient for the lower, as it is not apt to be damaged. It takes its name from its being the favourite morning dress of the beautiful Duchess of Downington-street.

The Duke of Richmond is going on an official survey of the several fortifications on the eastern coast of England. Chatham and Sheerness being thoroughly ascertained, and in the best appointment, his Grace is to proceed from Landguard Fort to the northward, and to take every work following in that direction, through Yarmouth, Hull, Scarborough, Sunderland, Tinnmouth, and Newcastle; and then passing through Edinburgh and Strirling, to traverse the eastern side of Scotland, at least to the Firth of Murray.

Our principal Nobility are vying with each other in their polite attention to the Duchesse de Polignac, and her noble suite of friends. The Duke and Duchesse of Devonshire accompanied her to Bath; on her return she was met by the Earl and Countess of Salisbury, who escorted her to Windsor on Sunday last; and on the evening of that day she had the honour of walking the terrace with their Majesties and the Royal family, accompanied by the Spanish Ambassador, Duke of Montagu, Lord and Lady Salisbury, &c.

The following is literally copied from an advertisement of a sale by auction, which appeared in one of the daily papers on Monday:—"A collection of green-house plants; amongst which are two American aloes, a man-trap, a pump, a rolling-stone, and sundry garden implements."

The Irish Ode, on the birth day, true to its native soil, has one of its stanzas inscribed "Trip or Duet"—This keeps in countenance the Hyberian phrase, "All three, both together!"

Matter Peter Pindar has taken the *Birth Day Ode* in hand;—and among other things in which the Laureate will feel the lash, is his historical accuracy in making *Chaucer* the recording bard of the battle of Agincourt,—who died about ten years before the battle was fought.

The mails from Holland, which arrived this day, contain no material intelligence except what we have presented to our readers. The complexion of affairs is much more favourable than before. The Stadtholder's interest rises.

The Royal Exchange is at present full of whisperers and conjectures, among which we can only overhear the expressions—War with France—fighting out—Stadtholder to be supported—Stocks to be down to 60—Bank of Amsterdam shook, &c. Some pretend to be in the secret of what every body knows, and others think there must be something at bottom, because nobody knows any thing at all about the matter.

Such is the anxiety of the British Court respecting Holland, that the greater part of the cabinet Ministers still remain in town. Three of the King's messengers have been dispatched to the Hague within these few days, Messrs. Flint, Dicks, and Rowarth; the first-mentioned messenger is hourly expected back.

We hear it on respectable authority, that our Court has, within these few days, received the most positive assurances from that of France, of her neutrality in the present commotions among the Dutch.

Notwithstanding the above intelligence, contrary reports of a French fleet's sailing, or being on the eve of sailing, with an order from our Admiralty for twelve sail of the line, under the command of Lord Howe, instantly to proceed to sea, so far prevailed, that three per cent. fell above two per cent. on Tuesday; and Wednesday other reports sustained by people's fears, and the prevalence of example, further lowered them, at one time of the day, to 70; they, however, got up two per cent. before the close of the market.

As a proof that no ideas of a war are entertained in Paris, the value of the French funds has advanced 6 per cent. within these few days. This is a fact, which every French merchant in London is acquainted with.

It is computed, that on Tuesday and Wednesday last near two millions of money were negotiated at the Stock-Exchange.

The division of the Seven United Provinces, is, in all probability, effected for ever. That Union, which withstood Charles V. all the efforts of Philip II. the House of Austria, and the House of Bourbon, is now dissolved. And it may truly be said of these provinces, as it was of Scotland,

What foreign arms could never quell,
By civil rage and discord fell.

The French have accomplished that end by policy and cunning, which Louis XIV. attempted by arms. They have gained a sufficient number of the States in their interest, and engaged them in their views; and they can say with truth, and with certainty, that the Union of the Provinces is no more.

Neither Prussia nor England can be indifferent spectators of this revolution. Whatever might have been formerly apprehended from the Louvetain faction, the present faction in Holland is infinitely more dangerous, because it is under the direction and management of a powerful, insidious, and ambitious neighbour. Whereas the Louvetains meant only themselves; and all the world knows the resistance they met with; but the present faction intends the surrender of the Commonwealth to the French.

Suppose, for argument's sake, that the King of

England were ever so strongly disinclined to meddle with the affairs of the Stadtholder, can the English nation be indifferent? Have we not the most immediate connexion with the United Provinces?—Let it be asked, what is already the state of the money concerns between the two countries? Are the bills upon Amsterdam paid? Is the circuitous business of acceptance and drawing, regular, and the payment punctual? The subject is tender, and every man concerned in it, understands the hint.

If the Bank of Amsterdam suffers, (and what is there to prevent it?) shall not we be affected? It is still fresh in the memories of many, what this country risked, and how near we were to the brink of great danger, by the failure at Hamburgh in 1784. Mr Grenville had certainly the merit of saving this country at that time. But if by war, not a general, but a civil war, the Bank of Amsterdam totters, what man will say, we shall not feel the shock? It is a circumstance to be dreaded, and, if possible, to be guarded against. How? and whether by negotiation, or power, are considerations for Ministers. It is a crisis in which their judgment, or want of it, will appear.

The Irish, perhaps, have more spirit, though it is not always employed in a good cause, than any other nation.—Both Shays, who has caused the insurrections in America, and the noble author of the commotions in Holland, owe their birth to Hibernia; and Bowes, so notorious for the disturbance he has raised in this country, is an Irishman.

Advice received on Wednesday from America, say, that Shays and ten more (his officers) are taken up by the British garrison at St John's, and confined until Lord Dorchester's pleasure is known respecting them. Gen. Lincoln has sent an express to his Lordship on the subject.

A letter from Philadelphia has the following article: every thing continues in the same situation as when I wrote to you last. Party disputes run as high here as they did in England some years ago. Some are for a kingly government, others for a Commonwealth; some for a Protector, others a Stadtholder; some are for Houses of Assemblies in every province, others only for a Lower House, and an Upper House to be in this city, to which every Province shall send their representatives; in short, there is nothing but confusion in every colony, and no probability of its being otherwise.

Captain Youngblood, of the Pearson, arrived at Liverpool, spoke, near the Banks of Newfoundland, the Success, of Whitehaven, from Virginia to Dieppe, out nineteen days, all well; at same time he passed several islands of ice, of most amazing magnitude; they were grounded in 40 fathom water, were considerably higher above water than his top gallant-mast-head, and appeared to be a mile in circumference; a great number of Newfoundland and other vessels were fishing under the lee of them.

A very capital ship is under repair at the King's Yard at Deptford, for the intended voyage to the Society Islands, for the purpose of transporting the bread fruit trees to the West Indies. A large space is prepared between the decks to receive the trees with their native soil. A room is also to be fitted up for an astronomer, who will go out under the patronage of his Majesty, to make observations on the Comet that is expected to appear in the year 1788.

Mr G. a ward of the Court of Chancery, has been married by a Protestant Divine in France to his tutor, or rather his tutor's wife, who went abroad with him in a male habit, but put off the disguise as soon as they were landed on the continent.—The case was briefly this: his guardian had advanced him a thousand pounds, and an allowance of 400l. per annum to make a tour abroad. A tutor was necessary, and a tutor was provided by the young gentleman himself, who proves to be a very woman.

A matrimonial fracas has taken place within these few days, which has ended in a compromise not less happy, than it is novel. An intrigue had been for some time suspected strongly, though not proved. The fair fair one, the comic Mrs W— of the Theatre; the cornutor, the vocal Mr W—, as hero of the same scene. The husband, however, when the fact was proved of what is vulgarly called his dishonour, flew into no tragic passions; on the occasion; but, instead of drawing his sword, whips me out his pen and ink, and enters into articles with the Lady, by which, on the punctual payment of the half her salary and benefit to her injured lord, she is authorized to dispose of her person to her favoured lover; and with this liberal injunction the fair one has most dutifully complied.

A young lady of promising talents is shortly to make her debut in the character of Bridget, at the Hay-market Theatre. Her name is Poulet, and very strong expectations we understand are formed of her success.

The grand controversy concerning the character of the celebrated, but unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, is now determined. In the warehouse lately burned, which contained the literary property of various booksellers in London, there were deposited a thousand copies of Dr Robertson's new attack on Queen Mary, and an equal number of Mr Whiteaker's defence. The former were all consumed to ashes in a few minutes, while the latter triumphed over the flames like a salamander, or like Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, in the fiery furnace of Nebuchadnezzar. This ordeal trial forms what was called the *Judgement of God* in the feudal ages, and ought to be considered as final. *Morn. Herald.*

The Corporation of the city of Corke, having found by an ancient record, that its Chief Magistrate formerly had the honour of wearing gold chains, a motion was lately made in that Corporation for the revival of those official ornaments, which was carried unanimously; and a sum not exceeding three hundred and sixty pounds was voted for that purpose. In consequence of this resolution, the chains are now making at an eminent goldsmith's in London.

To follow up the above *Magisterial investiture*,

we hear that the same city intends to petition for a new charter, granting the title of *Lord Mayor* to their Chief Magistrate; Corke being the second city in Ireland, as York is in England, the latter of which has long enjoyed that honour.

The charity that is ostentatious, although it may be useful, certainly does not merit that applause which is due to him whose "right hand knoweth not what his left hand does."—And on this score, it is to be mentioned as one of the most liberal benefactions of late years—Five hundred pounds! from an unknown hand, to the Society for promoting the new Academical Institution for the education of Protestant Dissenters, and young men intended for the Ministry.

Noble and generous actions should be made public, that mankind may admire and imitate them.

The late discovery of Post-office abuses, and the reformation to which they will naturally lead, gave Mr Travis, of convivial celebrity, reason to apprehend, that a part, and perhaps an important part of his income, would be annihilated. Such a circumstance, as may be naturally supposed, affected not only his spirits, but his appearance, and hung as a dead weight upon the pleasant vivacity of that gentleman.—Sir Sampson Gideon perceived his distresses, and took the most generous, as well as effectual means to remove it, by offering, in a manner that gave additional merit to the action, to transfer the income in question, from the uncertain security of the Post-office, to the solid, unchangeable foundation of the Gideon estate.—"Permit me, I beseech you, (said the Baronet) to add to my own happiness, by being, in this particular, an instrument in promoting yours."

LAW REPORT.

The opinion of the TWELVE JUDGES upon MOFFAT'S CASE.

At the January Session of Gaol Delivery, holden at the Old Bailey, 1787, John Moffat was indicted for forging and uttering a Bill of Exchange, in the words and figures following, with intention to defraud one William Ball.

S I R, Navy Office, 21st December, 1786, "Seven days after date, please to pay to Mr John Moffat, or his order, the sum of three pounds three shillings, and place the same to the account of,

"S I R,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"(L. S.) WALTER STERLING,

"To George Peters, Esq. Accepted, Bank of England. George Peters.

"Indorsed—JOHN MOFFAT, now Surgeon

"of the Scipio Guardship, at Sheerness."

Upon the evidence, the guilt of the prisoner was clearly established. But upon an inspection of the bill, it was found to be drawn upon paper with only a two-penny stamp; whereas, by 23 George III. c. 49, upon all paper on which any Bill of Exchange shall be drawn for less than 50 l. there shall be paid a stamp duty of sixpence. It was therefore objected, that as this was not a legal Bill of Exchange, it not being properly stamped, it could not become the subject of an indictment for forgery. But upon the production and authority of the case of the King versus Hawkeswood, the objection was over-ruled.—However, in looking over the Acts of Parliament relating to Bills of Exchange, it was found to be enacted by 17 George III. c. 30, "That all negotiable Bills of Exchange above 20 s. and under 5 l. shall specify the names and places of abode of the persons to whom or to whose order the same shall be made payable; and that every indorsement thereon shall specify the name and place of abode of the payee; and that both the signing and indorsement of such Bill shall be attested by one subscribing witness." A doubt was, therefore, conceived by Mr Recorder, whether this indictment could be supported, as for forging a Bill of Exchange, which upon the face of it, by the express directions of the statute, was void.—He therefore recorded the verdict Guilty, but respite the judgment until the opinion of the Judges, that the indictment could not be maintained.

The following decision is of considerable importance to the company of practicing Apothecaries, and we insert it for their information:

Yesterday in the Court of King's Bench, a cause was tried before Judge Buller. Mr Mingay opened the business, and stated that the action was brought by the plaintiff (an apothecary) for curing a girl of a sore foot. The girl's master was defendant. The amount of the apothecary's bill for attendance, medicines, &c. &c. for five years, was seventy-five pounds, forty-four pounds of which had been paid into Court; but this sum was only for medicines; the residue of the bill unpaid was for dressing and attendance. Two witnesses were then examined, one of whom proved, that the plaintiff was only an apothecary; he had no right to charge his attendance; he could only demand the payment for what medicines were delivered. The other witness proved, that he had left the foot uncured, which was perfected by her mistress with applications of her own making. After this short hearing, the Jury gave their verdict, that the plaintiff was not entitled to more than the forty-four pounds, which had been paid into Court for the medicines used in the said cure.

The Court of King's Bench broke up yesterday afternoon at one o'clock. A great number of persons were assembled all the morning in and about the Hall, in the hope of seeing Lord George Gordon and Mr Bowes, on whom it was generally supposed judgment would have been passed. None of them, however, made their appearance, except Mr Wilkins, the printer, and Mr Bowes's steward, both of whom were committed by the Court, who declined passing any judgment on them, till the other defendants either surrender or are apprehended, for which purpose capias's are said to be issued.

Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq; with Edward Lucas, Francis Peacock, Mark Provost, John Cummings, otherwise Charles Chapman, William Pigg, John Bickley, Henry Bourne, and Thomas Bowes, the attorney, are all ordered up to the Court

King's Bench, in Westminster-hall, to receive sentence to-morrow morning, for an assault on the Right Hon. the Countess of Strathmore.

Lord George Gordon was sent to this morning, ordering him to attend in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, to receive the sentence of the Court.

Wednesday morning Lord G. Gordon, who had been seeking the Attorney General for several hours, found him at Alice's Coffeehouse. His Lordship accosted him with great politeness, saying he had a very particular favour to request. The Attorney replied, "if it was in his power, the favour most assuredly should be granted;" his Lordship then said, "he wished to be indulged with three or four days to settle his private affairs." The Attorney General told him, "It was not in his power to grant him any farther indulgence." Lord George hastily said, "You have no private pique against me?" "Not the least, I give you my honour," replies the Attorney General. "Then if you will not give me time, the Judges, in all probability, will," says Lord George. "I am rather inclined to think they will not," answered the Attorney. "You suppose then they will commit me," replied Lord G. Gordon—"in all probability they may," says Mr Attorney. "Then, Mr Attorney, you would have me appear to-morrow!" said his Lordship—"Certainly." Lord George took his leave in a very polite manner, and the Attorney General went into the Court of Chancery.

On Tuesday afternoon a very daring attempt was made by the felons confined in the Surrey county gaol in the Borough. Part of the outside wall of the back of the prison having been deemed insecure, was taken down, in order to be rebuilt. The felons, to the number of near one hundred, confined in the main yard, were thus secured only by one wall towards that part. Mr Hall, apprehensive that advantage might be taken of this circumstance, had applied for a guard to be appointed, till the outer wall was rebuilt. By some means, this application, though it had received the sanction of three Magistrates, was not attended to in time to prevent the following alarm: Between five and six o'clock in the evening, it was discovered that some of the felons had got their irons off, and were at work to effectuate a breach in the wall, where there was no other impediment to their escape. They had proceeded so far as to remove the bricks to a sufficient extent for a man to creep through, and within one brick of the thickness of the wall. In this state, it is apprehended, they intended to let matters rest, till the workmen employed on the outer wall were retired, and between that time and the hour of locking up, to have effected their escape. As soon as their rapid progress was discovered, the keeper rushed into the main yard well armed. Those who had not joined in the attempt retired to their respective wards, and were locked in. The others were forced into an upper room, where they secured the door on the inside, and in the confusion had nearly confined Mr Hall, who was advanced without sufficient support, and got out with great difficulty, by the exertions of an occasional assistant. In this room they were locked up and watched, to prevent any farther attempts, till a guard should arrive from the Tower. They were at first extremely riotous and disorderly; but a few pieces being fired in at the windows, not with a design to wound, answered the intention of bringing them to order. A serjeant's guard soon arrived, and directly went up to the door with their side arms only, muskets being useless on the stairs. Mr Hall advised the rioters to submit without resistance, as the only means to prevent immediate fatal consequences to themselves, the soldiers being prepared to force the door. With little hesitation they opened the door, and suffered themselves to be led out, one by one, to the number of seventeen, every one relieved from their fetters; but by what means they acquired instruments to effect this is not known. They were all instantly loaded with heavy irons, confined to the floor of the condemned cell, and by ten o'clock the peace and quiet of the prison were restored. Two of the felons, confined in another ward, were afterwards discovered to have sawed off their fetters.—In justice to the debtors confined in the same goal, it must not be omitted, that they conducted themselves with propriety, and to the satisfaction of Mr Hall. On proper application, the guard was ordered to be continued so long as necessary, and the safety of this important prison thus effectually secured.

Various are the reasons assigned for the extraordinary fluctuation of the stocks on Wednesday; and among many other idle conjectures, a report was raised, that Mr Pitt had resigned in consequence of a difference of opinion in the Cabinet, on what steps were necessary to be pursued in the present crisis of Dutch politics. We, however, have good reason to believe, that the real cause arose from a number of the Dutch stock-holders in our funds, resting coolly on the probable effects their internal division would have in this country, have sent over orders to sell out large sums from our stocks, with a view of buying in again as soon as the panic subsided.

By a letter received on Monday, dated Ghent, June 7, the account of an insurrection is confirmed. The States of Brabant, &c. have unanimously agreed to oppose the Emperor's designs; and as he is at a great distance, God knows where the matter will end. His Imperial Majesty is, however, expected at Vienna in a few weeks. The Governor General and the Archduchess have been forced to sign whatever the people required. Mean while, no regard is paid to any of the late edicts, and the whole country is in a ferment. The Church is supposed to be at the bottom of this affair. The example they have before them in Holland contributes not a little to the natural obstinacy of their dispositions, which are not easily roused, but when stirred up, with the greatest difficulty appeased. The Commercial Treaty with France has given a fatal stab to the trade of this country: so that, what with intestine broils and foreign compacts, we see ourselves in a worse situation than our ancestors were when they groaned under the yoke of Spain. The sensible part of the inhabitants of this place are of opi-

tion, that the Emperor was too precipitate when he first undertook to make such essential alterations in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The designs he had were certainly of a very salutary nature; but the application of them required the greatest nicety and moderation. Over-run by the very people, upon whose ease and opulence the whole was to trespass, it was not to be supposed that implicit obedience would be immediately paid to edicts that were directly pointed against their dearest rights. But the evil is done, and it requires very little to make Flanders what Holland is, a scene of blood and anarchy.

The burgomasters and members of the city of Brielle have come to a resolution to oppose all illegal proceedings, and maintain the general peace, and support the Stadtholder in his endeavours for that purpose, and the exercise of his office and authority.

AUTHENTIC PAPERS relative to the late Negotiation at the Hague, entrusted to the Count DE GOERTZ, Minister of State to the King of Prussia, and M. DE RAYNEVAL, Counsellor of State to the French King.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

THE hazardous reflection and the erroneous judgments which many public papers have occasioned, respecting the negotiation which the Count de Goertz and M. De Rayneval were charged with, renders the publication of the authentic documents necessary, in order that the public may form their own ideas, and discover the errors which have been so published.

No person is ignorant of the melancholy spectacle which the *United Provinces* present to Europe.—We must trace these evils to their first cause, and find out the motives of those who foment them, and their principal designs.

It will be superfluous to take time, in demonstrating the well-known truth of the interest which late King of Prussia took (as uncle to the Princess of Orange) on behalf of the Stadtholder; which his present Majesty of Prussia (her august brother) has not ceased likewise to manifest since he came to the crown.

But this respectable intervention has not been able to stop the designs of the adversaries of the Prince of Orange; and though the latter monarch thought proper to send an extraordinary mission to the Hague, for the purpose of conciliation, at that very moment the States of Holland thought proper to take the resolution of suspending the Prince from his functions of Captain-General.

However, the Prince of Orange, relying on his innocence, and his just rights, was flattered they would do him justice; and that the generous care of the King, his brother-in-law, would crown all with success; and the Court of France, in the result, being the ally of the Republic, and seemingly desirous of giving the Prussian Monarch a mark of esteem and friendship, sent M. de Rayneval to the Hague, to concert with the Count de Goertz, an agreement between the two parties.

But this negotiation has proved fruitless, and both the Ministers are returned to their respective Courts.

The Prince of Orange, setting a high price on the impartial judgment of the public, and above all, on the esteem and confidence of the Dutch nation, has caused the *authentic pieces* to be published; comprehending the propositions of M. de Rayneval marked to this Minister (in a separate note) as the *ne plus ultra* of what he and the Marquis de Verac, the Ambassador from France, were to obtain.

The next day the Count de Goertz sent the Prince of Orange the extract of the letter marked No. 2.

On the 20th, the Count de Goertz sent a second letter to the Prince, which came from M. de Rayneval, marked No. 3. It appears by this, that the Prince of Orange was to be the person to negotiate; and he accordingly sent the letter, No. 4, to Count de Goertz, desiring him to acquaint M. de Rayneval of the contents, who replied to it, marked No. 5.

Their Royal Highnesses learnt with grief, that the French negotiator considered their answer as breaking off the negotiation; but a few days after they were flattered, that there was yet the means of settling upon a just and reasonable footing, and a hope of re-establishing peace and tranquillity.

This was a note of M. de Rayneval to the Prussian Minister at the Hague, Baron de Thulemeyer, who raised the hopes of their Highnesses. They did not hesitate to explain fully in the note, No. 6, which they sent the next day to the Count de Goertz, their ulterior sentiments; which the Count de Goertz sent to Baron de Thulemeyer, to remit to M. de Rayneval.

This second step of their Highnesses had no more success than the first; M. de Rayneval, not having thought proper to make the least answer, but persisting to consider the negotiation as broke off.

He alledged to M. de Thulemeyer, the orders of his Court, received in the interval, which obliged him to go away instantly; and he left the Hague the 16th of January.

It is submitted to the decision of the Regents, Burgeses, and Inhabitants of Holland, who are impressed with a real love for their country, and who esteem their independence and liberty, if these conditions, which sap the fundamental constitution, which wound the sovereignty of the Confederates, and take from their Hereditary Stadtholder his honour and his power, ought to be accepted?

(The letters will be published in a future paper.)

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, May 28.

“We just now learn, by the arrival of a felucca from the Barbary coast, that the plague rages with uncommon violence at Algiers, and in the district of Baccia; in consequence of which that port is de-

fected, except by a few ships, which some families have made lazarettos of, and reside in them as a place of greater security, during the tremendous visitation; even the Algerine men of war are under such apprehensions of the danger, that they remain at sea, or go to refit at the ports of some of their neighbours.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 7.
 "The Princess of Lamball, daughter-in-law to the Duke de Penthièvre, has been advised by her physicians to visit Bath for the recovery of her health. The Duke of Orleans will soon set out for Spa."

"It is currently reported, that Madame de la Motte has made her escape from *la Salpêtrière*, the place of her confinement."

The following extract from an original letter of Voltaire's will, we doubt not, be acceptable to our readers, more particularly as we believe it has not appeared before in English dress. It is to a friend in London.

"I read your newspapers, that is to say, as often as your English students at Lausanne and Geneva will spare them from their corling-irons: by them I discover that I am a perfect disciple in St Paul's, and *dis daisy*. I do indeed mean, my good friend, to pay you a visit in England, but it must be after I am dead; and pray why not? A favourite tragedy of yours (*Macbeth*) has a score or two of ghosts in it, and I am become thin, and ghostly enough in appearance to make one amongst the number; but when I am *bona fide* dead, don't let your Eribbling Peer * make a dialogue between me and some Cardinal, with whom, when living, I would not have exchanged a word: I would much rather hold an argument with the Devil. VOLTAIRE."

* Lord Lyttelton.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 15.	
Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. India Ann. —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 91 3/4	India Bonds, 60 s.
2 1/2.	South Sea Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. 1783, shut.	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 91 1/4	New ditto, —
3 per cent. con. shut, 75 1/2	1 per cent. 1791, shut.
— 4 s 3/4 for the opening.	New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
3 per cent. 1796, —	Exch. Bills, —
Long Ann. 31 9-16ths a 1/2.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 17 s.
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 3/4	6 d.
16ths a 1/2.	Prizes, —
India Stock, —	Consols —

WIND AT DEAL, JUNE 14. S.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Extract of a letter from BOM ACCORD, in Vetus Scolia, dated June 5.

"Yesterday our Magistrates gave a grand entertainment to all who chose to partake of it, in honour of the King's birth day; but what was the principal cause of this day's festivity was the defeat of the *Reformers' bill* in the House of Commons.

"On this occasion, one of the principal of the men of *Gotham* arose from his chair, and said "he was happy"—

"All was attention! the bottles were allowed to rest one whole minute—

"He was happy to assure them (here he pulled out an English newspaper), to assure them, that the *abominable, daring, dark, diabolical* designs of the *abominable, &c. Reformers*, were at an end.

"And so was his speech—for here he sat down.

"A general *bazza!* from all parts of the room.

"Up starts another, and adjusting his wig, which had been a little discomposed by the violence of vociferation—

"Gentlemen, I had an *idea*!—

"All dropped their glasses—all was deep attention—*An idea!—an idea!—impossible!* whispered one—

"Gentlemen, I had an *idea*!"

"The door was ordered to be shut, that it might not escape—

"I had an idea; pray charge your glasses!"

"A general laugh, and a bumper.

"As I was saying, my friend on my right and I had an *idea*, that these Reformers were a set of very shallow fellows at bottom—

"In the first place, Gentlemen—I beg there may be no heel-taps in your glasses—In the first place; their design was *abominable—abominable* comes from *abominor, abominatus, abominari*, which means to hate—now we all hate the plan, therefore it is *abominable*, and full of *abomination*"—(A cry of *hears! hears!*)

"Where was I, Gentlemen?"

"You had got to *abomination*."

"It is, likewise, Gentlemen, *daring*, for they have done all this without our leave—fill bumpers, Gentlemen—which is a very hard case (*striking his hand on his forehead*), and yet so strong have our arguments been—you are sure the door is shut?—that we may defy them all, Gentlemen, every man and mother's son of them—and so here's "*confusion to all Reformers*."

"He spoke—and from his glass imbibed the wine of France.

"And now, Gentlemen, I have something in my hand, which contains a string of resolutions—such a *string*, Gentlemen, as will do our business, and enable us to *hang together in a cord*.

"Resolved, That the *monstrable* NO be made free of this city, and appointed *spokesman* on all occasions of petitions from the Burgesses and Reformers.

"Resolved, That as the Reformers have had the audacity to make use of several *spund arguments, reasons, laws, and historical* * &c, that we shall never defend to any weapons so dangerous, and which from want of use we cannot be supposed to be acquainted with.

"Resolved, That proper instructions be sent to all our members, that they may be on their guard, and not meet with any of the above weapons, but refer the same to our dearly beloved cousin NO, who has from us full powers to answer the same.

"Resolved, That *nineteen men*, well-drest, and wearing wigs and hats, be accounted the same as nineteen thousand, and be considered as the *sense of the nation*, and that whoever shall venture to con-

traffic this, shall be deemed a disturbance of the public peace; that is, of our peace.

"Resolved, That these Resolutions be considered as the full and only reference we can advance against the plea of the Reformers."

"These Resolutions being passed *nem. con.* the meeting broke up, and each retired as well as he could, to his own house."

EDINBURGH.

On Friday the 15th instant, was married, at the Countess Dowager of Hopetoun's, St Andrew's Square, John Rutherford, Esq; of Edgerston, to Miss Leslie, only daughter of the Honourable Major-General Leslie.

Saturday night, the new comic opera of *The Strangers at Home*, was performed for the first time at this Theatre, to a brilliant and crowded audience. The Opera was well cast; the whole strength of the Company, in the musical line, together with the inimitable Mrs Jordan, made their appearance, and were received throughout with the most flattering marks of approbation. The attention of the Manager, on this occasion, has been, as usual, conspicuous. Not only were the characters new dressed, but some entire new scenes were exhibited during the performance, which gave much satisfaction, particularly the one which was discovered immediately on the rising of the curtain. It was to much admired, indeed, that the audience could not refrain testifying their approbation by repeated bursts of applause. In all probability this Opera, from the exquisiteness of the music, and the many well pointed moral sentiments it conveys, will become no less a favourite of the Public than any of the new pieces which the Manager has brought before them in the course of last season, and will afford him an equal return of profit as well as reputation.

This morning, came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of James Watson, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for stealing, upon the night between the 13th and 14th days of November last, twenty sheep, seventeen of which were the property of William Denholm of Birthwood, and the remaining three the property of James Affleck his herd. The sheep were stolen and driven away from the lands of Cowgill and Shank, lying in the parish of Lamington, and county of Lanark, possessed by William Denholm. The trial began at ten o'clock; and, after the Court had pronounced the usual interlocutor, finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law, a Jury was impanelled. The examination of witnesses then commenced; but as the trial is not likely to be finished before our paper goes to press, we are obliged to delay particulars till our next.

Previous to the Court's proceeding on the above trial, that of Mr William Leslie, minister of the parishes of St Andrew's and Longbride, for perjury, was adjourned to Monday the 2d of July next.

Mr James Beafon, preacher, is ordained minister of Kingbarns, in the presbytery of St Andrew's, vacant by the death of the Reverend Mr William Vilant.

On Wednesday the 5th current, the Silver Arrow belonging to the town of Peebles, was shot for at Peebles by the Royal Company of Archers, and won by Alexander Wallace, Esq; banker in Edinburgh.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 12.

"On the 3d instant, six transports with troops on board, failed from the Cove of Cork, for Halifax and Quebec.

"A letter from Belfast, dated June 8, says, "Our new Bank commenced business on the first of June instant. As a strong proof of the stability of the institution, every inhabitant that was applied to promised universally to accept their notes, as cash in all payments.

"We are informed that in consequence of an improper connection between a married man and a married woman, within six miles of this place, the man is charged with the dreadful sin of poisoning his own wife, and the woman with poisoning her husband, who are both since dead. The man charged with the crime is committed to Down gaol."

Thermometer and Barometer since our last :

		Therm.	Bar.
Saturday, June 16.	8 o'clock	P. M. 52	29.5
Sunday, — 17.	8 —	A. M. 53	30.5
	8 —	P. M. 52	30.57
Monday, — 18.	8 —	A. M. 52	30.57

Money to be Lent.

TO be LENT at Lammas next, L. 1300, in one or two farms, upon heritable or good personal security.

And at Martinmas next, on heritable security, L. 3000 in whole, or divided into farms, not under L. 500 each.—As this money is to answer fire rents, it will probably lie for a tract of years. Security must be found for payment of the interest in Edinburgh.—No security on houses will be accepted.

Apply to George Farquhar, No. 3, Shakespeare's Square, Edinburgh.

Lands in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th day of July next, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The LANDS of HARLAW, and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Woolthorpe, within eight measured miles of Lauder, and four of Greenlaw, which are both market towns. They consist of 1124 acres statute measure, whereof 364 are arable and meadow. The present free rent is upwards of 100 l. for which they were let above twenty years ago to one tenant; but as the tack is now expired, and the lands are capable of great improvement, having access to lime by the turnpike road from Edinburgh to London by Greenlaw, which passes along side of them, a very considerable rise of rent may be expected. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-books of the county at 3191 Scots. The teinds are valued, and are exhausted by the stipend presently payable to the minister of Woolthorpe.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with the plan of the lands, are in the hands of Matthew Sandilands, writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain any time before the day of sale.

N. B. If agreeable to the purchaser, the price may remain in his hands, on giving proper security.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

- June 2. Peggy, of and from Montrose, Reid, for Riga, in ballast.
3. John and Thomas, of and from Kincardine, Davidson, for St. Petersburg, in ballast.
4. Jean and Mary, of and from Alloa, Watson, for Memel, in ballast.
- Jenny, of and from Montrose, Craggie, from Riga, flax.
- Diamond, of and from Dundee, Aimers, from ditto, ditto.
- Friendship of Kincardine, Thomson, from London, for St. Petersburg, in ballast.
- Concord, of and from Dundee, Sturrock, for Koningburg, in ditto.
- Duke of Athol, of and from Borrowstouness, Hart, for St. Petersburg, with coals.
5. Dolphin, of and from Dundee, Kidd, from Riga, flax.
- Alcy, of and from Arbroath, Christie, from ditto, ditto.
- Hope, of and from Port Glasgow, Montgomery, for Memel, in ballast.
- Clyde, of and from Kirkcaldy, Bridges, for Riga, flax.
- Ruby of Dundee, Mavor jun. from ditto, for Bristol, do.
- James and David, of and from Dundee, Mudie, from ditto, with ditto.
- Enterprise, of and from ditto, Patullo, from ditto, ditto.
- Charming Nancy, of and from ditto, Lanceman, from ditto, with ditto.
- Dundee, of and from ditto, Bell, from ditto, ditto.
- Elshire, June 5. 1787. Wind S. E. hard gale.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

- June 16. Morning Star, Yeul, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron.
- Industry, Brown, from Ballahulish, with flates.
- Rachel, Cairns, from Memel, with wood.
- Sarah, Young, from ditto, with ditto.
13. James, Withart, from Newcastle, with goods.
- Providence, Jones, from Allosa, with coals and goods.
- Susanah, Aird, from Inverkeithing, with grain.
- Mary, Malcolm, from Dantick, with goods.
- Jean, Landels, from Memel, with wood.
- Three Sloops, with coals.
- SAILED.
- Katharine and Isabel, for Perth, with goods.

Household Furniture.

TO BE SOLD upon Wednesday the 20th June 1787, at ten o'clock forenoon, in the lodging lately possessed by the Right Hon. Lady Jane Home, near the foot of the Canongate, north side of the street.

A great variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of mounted beds, feather beds, tables, chairs, carpets, mirrors, drawers, an eight-day clock, silver plate, china, glass and stone ware; a jack, a water jar, and other kitchen furniture; a few dozens currant wine, and many other articles.

Mrs BOWIE Auctioneer.

To be LET, and entered to immediately, the above-mentioned LODGING, which consists of a dining room, drawing room, three bed rooms, closets, kitchen, two cellars, and other conveniences. Apply to Robert Pitcairn, writer in Edinburgh.

Such as have CLAIMS on Lady Jane Home's Estate, will immediately lodge the same with the said Robert Pitcairn; and those who are indebted to her Ladyship will please pay the same to him.

TO BE SOLD

By Public Roup, upon Friday the 20th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon, in John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh,

THAT Elegant House and Gardens

in the village of Mid-Caldor, the property of the deceased Mr. Thomas Nicolson, vintner, and presently possessed by William Temple. The premises have been for many years occupied as an inn by the proprietor himself; and in point of elegance and accommodation, surpasses, or is at least equal to any other inn of the same magnitude in Britain.

The Mansion-house consists of one large dining room, two parlours, four bed rooms with closets, and garret rooms, two kitchens, and good cellars, all fitted up with taste and elegance.

Also, another commodious Dwelling House on the premises, with stables in proportion, stalls for twenty horses, and other office houses, with coach house, servant's hall, and barn.

The inn lies upon the south road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, twelve miles distant from the last city; and has been at all times well-frequented.

The gardens and pleasure grounds are laid out in the very best taste, and sufficiently inclosed, and stocked with fruit trees proper for the climate, situated at the conflux of two pleasant streams, on the east of Calder wood; upon these accounts, it would be a most pleasant retirement for a private family.

Any person inclining to make a bargain, and wanting further information, may apply to William Young, writer, Dunbar's Close, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds and articles of roup, and who has power to conclude a private bargain.

Sale of Lands in Fifeshire.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Tuesday the 26th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of WESTER KINCAPLE or NEWTON GEDDIE, alias Newtons of Nydie, and FISHING thereof upon the water of Eden; the Lands of EASTER CLATTO, TONGUES OF CLATTO, BONFIELD, and POPPLE OF STRICKINNESS, and the FEU-DUTIES payable out of the lands after mentioned, all lying in the parish of St. Andrews, and county of Fife, in the following lots:

I. The Lands of WESTER KINCAPLE or NEWTON GEDDIE, alias Newtons of Nydie, and FISHING thereof, lying within two miles and a half of St. Andrews, and three miles and a half of Cupar, and pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Eden. These lands are at present divided into two farms, called the Easter and Wester Newtons of Nydie. The Easter Farm, consisting of about 120 acres of arable land, is at present in the proprietor's own possession, and may be entered to immediately, or at Martinmas next. The Wester Farm consists of about 115 acres of arable land, and 60 acres of muir or thereby, and is possessed by James Fleming.

II. The Lands of EASTER CLATTO, TONGUES OF CLATTO, BONFIELD, and POPPLE OF STRICKINNESS, which likewise lie within two miles and a half of St. Andrews, and three and an half of Cupar. The lands of Easter Clatto consist of 142 acres or thereby, and are at present possessed by Patrick Latto or his substitute. The Tongues of Clatto, and part of Bonfield, consist of about 233 acres of arable land, and 41 acres of muir, or thereby, and are possessed by James Grieve. The remainder of Bonfield, and the Poffle of Strickinness, are possessed by Thomas and William Aitken, Thomas Wilson, and others.

III. The following FEU-DUTIES payable out of the lands of Poffle of Strickinness, viz.

David Dillart,	L. 1 8 4
Robert Aitken,	1 6 8
David Aitken,	2 3 4
Robert Richards,	0 0 6

L. 4 18 10

The above lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subject superior. The title-deeds, articles of roup, rental, remanents tacks, and a plan of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Innes clerk to the signet, to whom, or to Robert Methven writer in St. Andrews, any person wishing for further information may apply.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of JAMES MARTIN, brewer at the back of the Canongate, are desired to meet in John's Coffeehouse, on Tuesday next at twelve o'clock, in order to concert common measures; in the meantime, it is requested the creditors will lodge notes of their debts with John Peat, writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF WOOD.

TO BE SOLD at Tongue, the seat of Lord Reay, in the county of Sutherland, by public roup, on Thursday the 5th day of July 1787, a Quantity of WOOD, consisting chiefly of Ash, Elm, and Plane, cut there in February last. The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon. Credit will be given to Martinmas next on proper security.

Sale of Lands in the county of Stirling.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 29th day of June next, to begin at one o'clock afternoon.

The Lands of TORWOOD; also these detached FARMS, called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, all lying in the parishes of Larget and Airth, county of Stirling. The situation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, commanding a delightful and most extensive prospect, and there are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of considerable value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk to Stirling, which is held few of the proprietor of Torwood, and is now in non-entry, so that the purchaser will be entitled to an entry from the vassal. The soil of the other farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Works greatly enhances their value.

The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be put up to roup separately.

For further particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to the signet.

William Lewis, at the house of Canonhall, will show the grounds.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Upset Price Reduced.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 27th of June 1787, betwixt five and six afternoon.

THE Eleven Oxengates of the Lands

of WESTOWN, which belonged to the late Daniel Telfer, Esq; and are part of the ten merk land of Westown, lying within the parish of Douglas, and shire of Lanark.

These lands lie about a mile from the town of Douglas, in an agreeable country, and are adapted either for tillage or pasture. There are many excellent situations for a mansion-house and offices upon the estate, and the great road betwixt Edinburgh and Ayr runs through it. It is held few of the family of Douglas for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 41. 18. 6d. after which there remains of free rent about 180 l. Sterling, and is to be exposed at the upset price of 3300 l. Sterling.

Mr Alexander Telfer at Westown will show the lands and boundaries; and the rental and progress of writs may be seen by applying to James Home clerk to the signet, to whom persons intending to purchase by private bargain may also apply any time before the day of sale.

Sale of Lands in Fife.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 24th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE LANDS of STRATHRUDDIE, in the parish of Auchtermear, and shire of Fife. These lands consist of about 330 Scotch acres, all arable, are divided into 22 parks, and lie in the neighbourhood of coal and lime, in a pleasant situation, at the foot of that fertile Strath, formerly of the same name, about half a mile to the west of Kinglassie.

The quality of the soil is superior to any in the neighbourhood, remarkably well adapted for a grass farm, and by a late addition of an excellent meadow, and other grounds, consisting of about 22 acres, the value as well as beauty and regularity of the lands have been much increased. A very extensive bed of the finest marl, lying in the middle of the farm, about a foot and an half from the surface, has been newly discovered; the quantity of which will be immediately ascertained for the inspection of those inclining to purchase. There is also coal in the grounds.

They hold blench of the Crown. Their valued rent is 125 l. The tenants are purchased, and they have a family seat in the church of Auchtermear.

As frequent applications have been made for feus of the lands, on account of the many commodious situations which they afford for small possessions, they are proposed to be sold, either together, or in lots of 8 or 16 acres, as purchasers may incline.

For further particulars, apply to James Spence, junior, writer, Teviot-row, Edinburgh; or to the proprietor residing on the lands, who will show the same, and either conclude a private bargain for the whole, or in lots, if a sufficient number of feuars shall appear.

FARMS TO LET.

TO BE LET upon Grassums, and for such term of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitunday 1788, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz.

Farms.	Parish of STOBO.	Possessors.	Rent.
EASTER HAPPEW,		James Gibson, L.	131 0 0
WESTER HAPPEW,		John Alexander,	158 0 0
Parish of NEWLANDS.			
NETHER DROCHIL,		Thomas Hall,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,		Robert Symington,	43 0 0
WHITESIDE,		James Murray,	109 0 0
FLEMINGTON MILL,		James Murray,	90 0 0
Parish of PEEBLES.			
EDSTON,		Alex. Horsburgh	149 0 0
JEDDERFIELD,		and John Salton,	13 4 0
Parish of LYNE.			
LYNE and HALLYNE,		Alexander Gray,	24 4 2
HAMILDEAN,		Alexander Gray,	71 5 0

N. B. The three last mentioned farms may be entered to at Whitunday first 1787.

Such persons as incline to become tacksmen of any of the above farms, will please give in their proposals to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and none of the offers will be made public, excepting such as shall be accepted of.

N. B. The farms will be shown by John Hunter in Peebles, baron-officer of the estates.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Oriental Vegetable Cordial.

AS this Medicine is daily shewing new properties and powers in a variety and multitude of extraordinary cases; owing to its specific virtues in Stomach Complaints; to guard the Public against the artifices of necessitous impostures, the Patentee as a duty owes the Public, hereby offers a reward of One Hundred Guineas to any person who shall be the means of convicting in any of his Majesty's Courts at Westminster, any person who shall sell or expose to sale a counterfeit sort of this Medicine.

Sold under the sanction of his Majesty, by Mr. B. Cornwell, at his house in Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square, London; in bottles of 4 s. each, duty included; and by Messrs. HUSBAND, ELDER, AND COMPANY, Edinburgh; to be had also of Mr. McDonald, Glasgow; Messrs. Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Messrs. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr. Sharp, Inverness; Mr. Palmer, Kelso; Mr. Wylie, Dumfries; and Mr. Montgomerie, Berwick.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Sutherland.

TO BE SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on the 20th day of June 1787, between the hours of five and seven in the afternoon.

The Lands, Barony, and Estate of SKELBO, which belonged to the deceased James Lord Duffus, and thereafter to Kenneth Lord Duffus, his son, lying within the parishes of Dornoch, Golspie, Clyne, Creech, Kildonan and Rogart, and county of Sutherland.

The gross rent of the whole lands extends to 726 l. 2 s. 10 d. 10-12ths Sterling; and, after deducting feu-duties and school-fairies, and setting apart one-fifth for teind, the free yearly rent amounts to 558 l. 16 s. 9 d. 7-12ths Sterling, which being valued at twenty-five years purchase, will be exposed at the upset-price of L. 13,979 19 11 7-12ths.

And the privilege of purchasing the free teind being 62 l. 4 s. 0 d. 4-12ths Sterling, is valued at five years purchase, or 311 0 1 8-12ths.

Total upset-price of stock and teind 14,282 0 1 3-12ths.

The whole lands hold feu of the family of Sutherland. Further particulars will be communicated by Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet, and the rental and articles of roup may be seen in the office of Mr John Callender, deputy clerk of Session.

Those Parts of the Lands and Barony

of MOUNIE, called Pitblain, Newcraig, Pittinann, White-muir, and Greenford, lying within two miles of Old Meldrum, in the parish of Daviot, and shire of Aberdeen. These lands lie contiguous, and contain from one thousand to twelve hundred Scots acres, all arable, besides moirs, with which they are uncommonly well supplied. The present rent is about 260 l. Sterling, exclusive of a thriving plantation, of near seven acres extent.

The lands hold of the Crown; and, as much of the superiority will be given along with them as will entitle the purchaser to a vote in the county.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, with a rental, plan and measurement, will be seen in the hands of John Macnab writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will also inform as to other particulars; and the lands will be shown by George Johnston in Little Pittinann.

Judicial Sale, by Adjournment.

Upset Price Reduced.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session house of Edinburgh, upon the 28th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the afternoon.

THE REMAINING PART of the SUBJECT which belonged to Andrew Cranston, in the Abbey of Holyrood-house, viz.

I. The Tenement of Houses and Pertinents, lying in the Abbey, set in tack to Mrs Binning, the free yearly rent of which is proved to be 47 l. 18. 10d. Sterling, and the upset price, which was formerly fixed at 565 l. 2 s. 2d. Sterling, being twelve years purchase of the proven rent, is now reduced to 500 l. Sterling.

II. The Tenement of Houses lying in the Abbey, now or lately possessed by Andrew Cranston, William Lamb, and Mrs Crawford, the free yearly rent of which amounts to 26 l. 17 s. 9 d. 3-12ths Sterling, valued at 269 l. 18 s. 1d. being at the rate of ten years purchase; but the upset price is now reduced to 250 l. Sterling.

III. The yearly Feu-duty of 8 l. Sterling, and the Casualties of Superiority exigible by Mr Cranston, in virtue of a feu-charter granted to him by the late George Miller brewer in the Abbey. This superiority is proven to be worth 163 l. Sterling, being twenty-one years purchase of the feu-duty; but the upset price is now reduced to 155 l. Sterling.

The conditions of sale and title-deeds are in the office of Mr John Callender deputy-clerk of Session; and copies of the proven rental may be got from Kenneth Mackenzie jun. writer to the signet.

The Estate of Old Montrose.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONIROSE, THE LANDS of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the parish of Marytown, and shire of Forfar.

The free rental of this estate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural possession; valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greatest part of the estate has been under leases for a long period, and several of them a good many years still to run. At present the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this estate, both useful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and sufficiently advanced for beauty and shelter, and the river of Southesk is navigable to the house.

Mr Hercules Mill will show the lands; and the purchaser may have immediate access to the house, policy, and farm in the proprietor's possession; and the rental, progress of writs, and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the signet, who has also power to treat for a private sale.

Lands in Aberdeenshire.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 10th day of August, in the New Inn of Aberdeen at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estates of PREMAY and LIKLY-HEAD, in the parish of Premay and shire of Aberdeen, all holding of the Crown, and whereof the free yearly rent, converting the vassal at only 10 s. per boll is 800 l. 1 s. 5 d. Sterling. They lie contiguous, in the heart of a pleasant and populous country, where there is plenty of game, and a trouting river.

The lands are of great extent, and remarkably well accommodated with inexhaustible moss, and abundance of pasture. The climate is early, the soil naturally as rich, strong, and substantial as any in the county of Aberdeen; and the fields, which are beautiful, are now all under a regular course of infield culture and management. The farm-houses are in general in good condition, and some of them covered with slate. There is a complete right to the teinds, which are also valued, and the minister's stipend was lately augmented. All the marches are clear.

This valuable property will be exposed either altogether at 18,000 l. Sterling, or in the two following lots, viz.—I. The Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenock, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrig, Westbiggen, and part of Newton of Premay, with the mill of Auchleven, and millraces, whereof the free rent is 505 l. 4 s. 7 d. And, 2dly, The Lands of Barns or Netherhall, Milntown of Barns, Kirktown of Premay, Buryhillcock, Daies, and part of Newton of Premay, with the mills of Barns and millraces, whereof the free rent is 294 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling. Each of these lots affords a freehold qualification in the county. Upon Lot I. there is wood to the value of above 700 l. Sterling; and this lot will be set up at 11,615 l. Sterling.

The whole estate of Overhall is allotted to the mill of Barns in Lot II.; and the upset-price of this lot is to be 678 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds, which are unexceptionable, will be shown by John Gordon, Esq; of Craig or George Moir, Esq; of Scotland, at Aberdeen; and copies of the rentals and articles by Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the signet at Edinburgh. Mr Gordon, at the house of Liklyhead will show the lands.

Sale of Lands in Ross-shire.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on the 20th day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The LANDS lying in and about the towns of Fortrose and Rosemarkie, situated very pleasantly along the bays of Fortrose and Avoch, holding few partly of the Magistrates of Fortrose, and partly of Alexander Ross, Esq; of Cromarty.

The free rent of these lands, converting 15 bolls 2 firr lots of meal, at 20 merks per boll, amounts to 192 l. 7 s. 10 d. Sterling. And, to encourage offerers, they are now to be exposed at the upset-price of 4300 l. Sterling, being little more than twenty-two years purchase.

Persons intending to purchase may, in the mean time, apply to Mr William Keith, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain. Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rental, and articles of roup.

Judicial Sale by Adjournment,

And Upset Price Reduced.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 21st June 1787, between the hours of four and six afternoon, the following SUBJECTS, which pertained to James Grant of Carron, viz.

An HERITABLE DEBT of 800 l. Sterling of principal, with annualrents due thereon since the term of Martinmas 1778, constituted by heritable bond over the Lands and barony of Redcastle, lying in the parishes of Kilmarnock and Kilmuir, and shire of Ross, and to which the said James Grant of Carron has right by progress; the value of which heritable debt is proven to be,

L. 800 0 0

Interest due thereon since Martinmas 1778, to the 14th December 1786, when the said debt was first exposed to sale,

333 13 3

Sum at which the said debt was first exposed to sale,

L. 1133 13 3

But which is now to be exposed to sale at the upset price of 1000 l. Sterling.

The titles and articles of sale are in the office of Mr Alexander Ross, deputy-clerk of Session.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of the Estate of Redcastle.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of July 1787, at six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of REDCASTLE, lying in the parishes of Kilmarnock and Kilmuir-Wester, and county of Ross. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 1491 l. At a moderate conversion of the vassal, they yield yearly rent about 1200 l. Sterling, and being very extensive, and full in their natural state, they are capable of great improvement. Their situation is uncommonly agreeable. They lie along the navigable frith of Beaulieu, which bounds them on the south, for the space of about five miles. They are distant from the burgh of Inverness only about two miles. The soil is of an exceeding good quality, dry and healthy; and, owing to the south exposure, the crops are more early than in the most southerly parts of Scotland. The mansion-house is fit to accommodate a large family. The gardens are extensive, and yield fruits of all kinds in great plenty, early, and of the best quality. There is a considerable salmon-fishing upon the estate, and white fish, and shell-fish of all kinds. The low-country game upon it is plenty; and all sorts of Highland game within a few miles of it. There is some natural wood, and the plantations upon the estate are extensive, and in thriving condition.

Any of the tenants upon the estate will show the lands; and the rental, title-deeds, and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of John Tait writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and to whom any person may apply who wishes to purchase by private bargain.

SALE OF GOGAR.

To be SOLD by public voluntary Roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of July next,

THE LANDS and BARONY of GOGAR, lying in the

parish of Corriborine, and county of Edinburgh. The property lands of this estate amount to about 860 Scots acres, and, including feu-duties, pay 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of gross yearly rent. There is an excellent mansion-house, offices, and garden, also a considerable quantity of old and young planting upon the estate. It holds blench of the Crown, and is valued in the cess books of the county at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and within a few shillings of being exhausted.

Part of this estate has been long inclosed, and, by the last leases, the tenants are taken bound to inclose the remainder, which is nearly completed. There are promising appearances of coal in the grounds, and, on that account, coal is reserved in the vassal's feu-charters.

The estate of Gogar is situated within four measured miles of the city of Edinburgh; and the turnpike roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Linlithgow and by Bathgate, both pass through the grounds.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain. Thomas Ferguson tenant in Gogar, will show the lands.

Sale of Lands in Lithgow-shire.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of August, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE LANDS and BARONY of BLACKBURN, and other Lands adjoining thereto, lying in the parishes of Livingston and Bathgate, and county of Linlithgow, about seventeen miles west from Edinburgh, on the great road to Glasgow.

The lands consist of 956 acres Scots measure, and the yearly rent about 700 l. Sterling, part in tenantry, and part in the proprietor's hands. The lands are all inclosed, and subdivided with hedges and stone dykes, and surrounded with belts of thriving planting.

The grounds are in high cultivation, and well supplied with lime from a quarry working on the estate. There is also a coal, between five and six feet thick, which was formerly wrought on the crop, and may still be wrought to great advantage. On this estate, there is a good modern mansion-house, of sixteen fire rooms, besides closets; and excellent offices of every kind adjoining. The valued rent of the property lands is 666 l. 13 s. Scots, and of the superiorities, 672 l. In whole, 1338 l. 13 s. Scots.

A great part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hands.

If more agreeable to purchasers, the estate will be divided into three lots, viz.

LOT I.—Upon which is the mansion-house, and grounds adjacent; yearly rent 402 l. Sterling.

LOT II.—Containing the Mill and Mill-lands, part of Murrayfield, Distillery, Lime-work, Coal, and part of the village of Blackburn; yearly rent, 143 l. Sterling.

LOT III.—Contains part of the lands of Murrayfield, Riddoch-hill, Whitehill, and the rest of the said village yearly rent, 157 l. Sterling.

As this estate makes three votes for a member of Parliament, if it is sold in lots, it is proposed that each lot shall have a vote.

On the second and third lots there are fine situations for building, being well surrounded with planting; and a purchaser may enter to the mansion-house and part of the grounds at pleasure